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Miscellaneous.

MR. GREELEY AND SECESSION—
WHAT HE WILL DO IF PRESIDENT:

Hon Philip Clayton, of Georgia, in a recent letter denouncing the democratic bargain and sale with Mr. Greeley, made a very pointed objection to the presidential candidacy of the ex-editor of the Tribune, which acquires pungency and force in the light of Mr. Greeley's utterances on the right of dissatisfied states to leave the Union if they "really wish to get out." Here is what Mr. Clayton, of Georgia says:

"I have another objection to Mr. Greeley, to which, perhaps, you will express some surprise, knowing as you do my views upon the subject to which I am about to refer. If you do not know it—you might as well be informed, and all the north—that there is not a southern state that would not willingly leave the Union to-morrow, if they could do so unmolested. If Mr. Greeley is elected, with his known record on the subject of secession, the question might be precipitated. If the president, who has charge of the army and navy, did not prevent it what would be the consequence? The union might be imperiled by a trick, and the result might be more disastrous than the late effort of the confederate states. The late unfortunate conflict has demonstrated to my mind the folly of attempting a dissolution of the union, unless by consent of the parties. This may be brought about in two legitimate ways—first, when their interests—and I mean by them, the majority—are not promoted by its further continuance; and second, if any political organization in this country should advocate imperialism."

Should this republic be destined to the misfortune of having Horace Greeley for president, in view of the undoubtedly hostility and disloyalty which smolder in the south the patriot may reasonably ask, "What would he do if president, and there should be in any form a renewal of the attempt to dissolve the Union?"

What Mr. Greeley has said is probably a good guide for what he may do—or would be if he were not, as he is, so erratic, vainglorious, and self-sufficient. His record in 1860-61, will go far to prove the insecurity which must always be part of such a career.

When the south began to speak in earnest about secession, and the establishment of a southern confederacy, Mr. Greeley did not dissuade them, but gave them encouraging "aid and comfort," as will be seen by the following extracts from his paper:

"As to secession, I have said repeatedly, and here repeat, that, if the people of the slave states, or of the cotton states alone, really wish to get out of the Union, I am in favor of letting them out, as soon as that result can be peacefully and constitutionally attained. But their case can not be so urgent as to require that the president and his subordinates should perjure themselves in deference to its requirements. If they will only be patient, not rush and seize federal forts, arsenals, arms, and sub-treasures, but take first deliberate-fair vote by ballot of their own citizens, none being coerced nor intimidated, and that vote shall indicate a settled resolve to get out of the union, I will do all I can to help them out at an early day."—From the New York Tribune of January 24, 1861.

"What I demand is proof that the southern people really desire separation from the Free States. When ever assured that such is their settled wish, I shall joyfully co-operate with them to secure the end they seek. Thus far I have had evidence of nothing but a purpose to bully and coerce the north. Many of the secession emissaries to the Border slave states either are, or seem to be, in favor of this, the present men acting front of secession proves nothing to the purpose. Maryland and Virginia have no idea of breaking up the Union, but they would both deaily like to bully the North into a compromise. Their secession demonstrations prove just this, and nothing more."—From the New York Tribune of January 21, 1861.

"We have steadfastly affirmed and upheld Mr. Jefferson's doctrine, embodied in the Declaration of American Independence, of the right of revolution. We have insisted, and its exercise if properly attempted, it ought not to be necessary to subject all concerned to the woes and horrors of civil war. In other words, what one party has a right to do, another can have no right to resist. And we have urged that, had the great mass of the southern people really desired a dissolution of the union, and been willing to exercise a reasonable patience, their end might have been attended with devastation and carnage: for we, with thousands more in the north, would have done all in our power to incline our fellow citizens to defer to their request and let them go in peace. Hence we have contended that the violent, terrorist, outrageous proceedings of the southern Jacobins—their seizure of the National forts, armories, arsenals, sub-treasures, &c., culminating in the bombardment of Fort Sumter—were not inextricably to defeat the end they professed to rule. Nearly every unnatural premature birth in view. Take the case of our dear death in the world is caused through own Pacific Empire as a further illustration of the laws of health and a

willingness to entrust life and health to the care of those who depend upon sickness for a living. Go to the cupboard of nearly every family in the land, and you will find bottle after bottle of patent medicines standing there, that two or three times a day finds its way into the stomach of some one of that poor, ignorant, trusting family, depleting the purse, and working incalculable injury to the system, and all for the want of just a little anatomical and physiological knowledge. The cost of one bottle of patent medicine would purchase the necessary books to instruct you; and the hours that you suffer, groan and lament over your lost health would be sufficient time to put you in possession of facts that would, as far as you were interested, consign every bottle of patent medicine to an eternal grave where it belongs, and if not too far gone with disease you might restore your body to a healthy condition and live to a good old age.

To prove the efficacy of knowledge and observation of the laws of health we have but to refer to numbers of facts on record of mere wrecks of humanity attaining great longevity by simply understanding and obeying Nature's laws.

And to prove the inefficacy of drugs and physicians we have but to go into our crowded graveyards all over the land and read how many are cut down in the flower of youth; and then look abroad again, and see how many millions there are who are constantly dosing with medicine, and under a physician's care without a particle of relief; and again the dying testimony of physicians, after a life time of practice, that exercise, air and diet are the three best physician's in the world.

If these facts are not convincing proofs that an understanding and observance of the laws of health are infinitely superior to drugs and physicians in keeping and restoring health, then we think, although one should rise from the dead and proclaim these facts you would not believe.

COLORADO ANTIQUITIES.

It is very generally supposed that evidences of the former settlement of the west by civilized or even partly civilized races of men do not exist within the limits of Colorado. This is a popular error. It is perhaps true that Arizona and portions of New Mexico exhibit in greater abundance evidence of the presence of a by-gone and forgotten race, but they are by no means entirely lacking in Colorado.

On the Las Animas river in the county of the same name there are multiplied proofs of the former habitations of a race of men entirely different in their habits and mode of living from the savage tribes of the plains. These proofs consist of the remains of stone houses, traces of irrigating ditches, broken pottery, stone trays which were evidently used for crushing grain, and earthen pipes of an entirely different shape and make from any in use among the savages. On San Francisco creek and the Chicosa in the same county, the same evidence of the occupation of the country by an extinct race are abundant.

On the stream last named there is the course of an ancient ditch evidently made for irrigating purposes, plainly and distinctly traceable for miles. At Cannon City in Fremont county, relics of the same nature were found on the first settlement of that place. We have in our

possession an unfinished stone pipe which we found a foot beneath the surface of the earth, on the site of that town as late as the year 1861. It is true that the manufacture of stone pipes is common to all the tribes of Indians, but their workmanship is easily known to any one who has familiarized himself in the least degree with the subject.

The pipe in question is identical in form and material with those found at Trinidad among the remains of ancient houses, and entirely different from those made by any of the tribes of wild Indians. In view of these facts not generally known, there is the best possible reason for believing that Colorado is a fruitful field for the researches of archaeologists. Who these strange people were and how they became extinct are questions well worthy of intelligent inquiry and research.—Pueblo People.

You spend hour after hour, day after day, reading sensational literature which poisons the mind, when the same amount of time spent in studying physiology and anatomy would put you in possession of facts that would keep pounds of poison out of your body and save you from the thousands of ills that afflict you. Then when you took cold, you would not send for a doctor to tell you what is the matter, but you would know at once, and you would say, the millions of pores throughout my body are closed; the four pounds of matter that should pass off daily is retained, and I must rub open these little mouths immediately by some little simple tea, and by wrapping myself in blankets until perspiration is produced, and then I must rub my body dry with a coarse towel, and I shall be well again; and when you overloaded your stomach and swallowed your food whole, you would say I must stop eating for a day and drink cold water, and begin again by eating wholesome food, and masturbating it thoroughly and my body will soon be healthy again.

Now suppose you had waited until sick enough and then sent for a physician, and he had Latinized you with drugs, and the fact that you being too ill to eat had allowed the superabundance of food to pass off, and you recover sufficiently to swallow more indigestible food and get ill again in consequence. How many times think you will your system bear this rack and torture way of dealing with your body will you?

London, August 18.—Dispatches from Belfast, up to noon to-day, state that the disturbances there continued through Saturday night into Sunday, and were not yet ended. The populace was divided into hostile Catholic and Protestant mobs. Whenever they came in contact there was a fight. The police were using every effort to stop the rioting. They had been obliged to fire on the rioters on both sides, and many of the latter were wounded.

Troops with fixed bayonets, now occupy the principal streets and keep the mobs apart. The dragons of the militia regiment have arrived at Belfast from Dublin, and the constabulary were pouring into the city from all parts. No persons are reported killed, but the excitement is so great that it is impossible to get definite information.

Look over the world and see how many millions there are bewailing the loss of health. Sound bodies are lost in themselves, but signally calculated to defeat the end they professed to rule. Nearly every unnatural premature birth in view. Take the case of our dear death in the world is caused through

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GOOD NEWS TO PEACH GROWERS.

The St. Joseph Herald gives the result of the application of hot water and ashes to peach trees to eradicate the yellows. The yellows which have been such a bane to peach orchard promises so to continue no longer.

Simultaneously from the east, south and west, comes word that the tree revives, puts forth new foliage, and ripens its fruits under the influence of hot water and ashes. John Whittlesey, Esq., was the first in this vicinity to announce the discovery of fungous disease at the root of the tree. Mr. Thomas Mehan, of the Gardner's Monthly, shortly after announced his investigation in the same direction. The investigation of Prof. Kediz, of Lansing State Agricultural College, on the yellow led to the same conclusion. We are safe in saying that the right direction has at last been reached in the investigation of this disease and its remedy.

As yet the subject has not been exhausted, nor has certainty been reached in the eradication or cure of the evil. This, however, is certain that the application of hot water and ashes has saved many trees. Query—is this due to the action of heat alone; and if so would not a peck of unslacked lime about the collar of the tree, well covered up by slacking, produce heat enough to accomplish the same result? Every tree in every orchard ought to have a pail of hot water poured around the collar of the tree every spring. This would accomplish two results; namely: It would kill the peach borer or grub, and arrest the yellow in its incipient stages. Either one of these results would amply compensate the labor involved.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin says: "As is probably well known, some five weeks since Mrs. Abraham Lincoln passed this city on her way to Waukesha, there to partake of the celebrated Bethesda water for a dropical affection, and that she has found the effect of the water so beneficial and pleasurable.

Colorado acid, which after a run of popularity quite equal to any which has

been enjoyed by a chemical product, has somewhat subsided into the position of an ordinary article. It has had its fame somewhat renewed by its employment in an uncommon direction. The tanners have taken possession of it, and find by experiment that it is just the thing for the leather to be dried in the sun. The interview took place, and we are told, most satisfactory. Scarcely had she seated herself when the medium informed her that the spirits of Ted and her husband were present and with them she conversed for some time. The particulars of the interview we did not learn. A few hours after she had finished her seance with the medium she left the city, to return to Waukesha, seeing but few persons during her visit here, and these only persons of previous acquaintance, or with whom she was brought in contact in her visit to the medium.

General Joseph E. Johnson, ex-confederate army, writes in his letter: "As Mr. Greeley has been nominated by our party I sincerely hope every democrat will vote for him."

That's it! Our party. How is it then, Messrs. Liberal-Reform Republicans, that you entreat and urge that Horace Greeley, having never done anything but a republican, all republicans should vote for him, and urge that, of course, all democrats will vote for General Grant because he was always a democrat? It will not do.

The democrats are welcome to Mr. Greeley, if they can swallow one made up of so many contrary beliefs and usms but the republican party feel safe in following the leader, who, bringing to a safe end the attempt to destroy our Union, has enforced the laws, and made the authority and flag of the United States respected. The friends of Mr. Greeley are chiefly those who attempted their overthrow, and see in his election only another means to attain their ends.—Broadside.

Two Dollars a year, in advance.

Massillon, Wednesday, August 28.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

President ULYSSES S. GRANT.
Vice President HENRY WILSON.
Congress L. D. WOODWARD.
Secretary of State ALLEN T. WYKOFF.
Supreme Judge JOHN WELCH.
Post Pub Works R. R. RORTER.
Probate Judge A. W. HELDENBRAND.
Commissioner JOSHUA WOOD.
Adjournment SAMUEL STOVER.

Recently Rev. Mr. Dennison, of Washington City, came out in the papers with an article in regard to the president's drinking habits. Many vague charges of that sort have been sent out, but we have seen nothing definite—to the point—over any responsible name where it was truthfully stated, I know Grant to be a drunkard. When Mr. Dennison's charge appeared we thought there was to be found the desired information, but instead of that it is made up of charges, without a single name to sustain them. In this style an allegation is made, and the writer says, witnesses can be brought to prove them—that is as near as he comes to making a point, with one exception, which is this: Senator Wilson, the writer says, stated this—President Grant drinks too much—I have told him so. And he says, Mr. Wilson will not deny this. But he does deny it, and that in a very definite way, as follows:

"I do deny it in the most emphatic language that I ever said anything of the kind to you or anything that resembled it. Your statement is unequivocally false. During the last nine years I have seen General Grant hundreds of times. I have seen him in his camp, in his family, at his own table, at the tables of others, at home and abroad, and I have never seen him under the influence of intoxicating liquors."

That is pretty square talk, and in language that cannot be misunderstood. In addition to Senator Wilson's statement there is a corroboration of what he says by Mrs. Buel, a teacher in the president's family. She says in answer to the charge of intemperance by the president, "A more malicious falsehood was never stated." The writer then goes on to specify that she has been a teacher of the president's children ever since 1865, and avers distinctly that she knows whereof she states.

No doubt Mr. Dennison is impressed with the idea that his statements are correct, but how far would such averments go in a court of justice toward proving a man guilty even of sheep-stealing? This is so, and that is so, and witnesses can be brought to prove thus and so, is the style of Mr. Dennison's charges.

Is a man's character to be impugned and destroyed by such vague charges? It won't do. Senator Wilson, a life long temperance man, is not likely to be deceived in this thing. Nobody claims that the president is a total abstinance man, neither is Theodore Tilton—nay Tilton spurns such a practice as asceticism—but is either therefore a drunkard? By no means. With Mr. Wilson, we wish the president was a totterer, but we can't force such an idea into him.

It is now but few weeks until the election, and it is high time that some organization be effected, if anything of the sort is to be done here. We have up to this date (26th) no Grant or even Greeley Club, while in every other place almost such organizations are in active existence. Our people expect to do some voting, and if they need party machinery to wake them up it is quite time such agency were put in motion. It is not necessary to go to great expense to secure an organization—something simple, which will and must work, is the most that is requisite. Then our people look for speakers—we are we to have any?

State conventions were held on the 21st inst., in New York, which nominated Gen. Dix, republican, for governor; in Iowa, Georgia, Arkansas, South Carolina, all republican—and in Tennessee and Missouri by the Greeleyents. Various offices are to be filled in the states named. The idea is prevalent that Gen. Dix and Gen Grant will carry New York. Gen. Dix is the man who gave the highly patriotic order during the war, "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot." It didn't take much coaxing to shoot men who would tear down the flag in those days.

In giving its twenty-one reasons for voting for Greeley a Greeleyent paper—an old true blue democrat of the Nasby whisky sort—says in No. 4—"Because Greeley has pledged himself to a course of action in harmony with the principles of the democratic party, and in no other way than by his election can the people hope to see them once more in the ascendant." That's

It is all very well for the Tribune to appropriate dozens of its broad columns to try to prove that Henry Wilson was a knave, nothing, an order of men dead some twenty-five or thirty years, but it is a terrible thing to charge upon its would be president editor the fact of his co-operating, or excusing, or palliating the course of leading rebels in the late war. This is a little like much of the modern preaching which is awfully opposed to Pharaoh, the Philistines, Pharisees and other recent transgressors, while the modern drunkard maker and other sinners of equal terribleness are permitted to run loose unnoticed. What has known nothing to do with the politics of these times? The leaders of the late rebellion are not to be forgotten, as they have the same spirit yet that animated them in the late war.

An anxious politician the other day, full of Greeley enthusiasm, while traveling on the Massillon and Cleveland road proposed to take a vote—as is very common these days. The result was, he found out of 30 voters 7 were for Greeley and 23 for Grant. He did not ask for more voting in that car.

Gov. Noyes visited Cleveland one day last week, and in the evening made a speech. The number present and participating in the meeting is estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000. This looks as if there are some yet who have not lost faith in the administration.

A correspondent in to-day's paper scolds somebody pretty sharply. Doubtless he thinks somebody deserves it, or he would not go for them so decidedly. As far as we know our marshal tries to perform his duty, but he can't be everywhere at once.

One of the funny things of these days is the idea of the N. Y. Tribune denouncing Mr. Garrison as a disunionist. See article on first page written by Mr. Gresley, and published in the Tribune about ten years ago, square out in favor of secession—if it is done as the writer prescribes.

The Ohio State Fair begins on Monday, Sept. 2d, at Mansfield, and will continue four days. The managers have been making every effort to make the fair a success, and all the required buildings are sail to be in readiness for visitors. Railroads are said to be doing the fair thing in the way of carrying passengers and freight to and from the fair. Massillon will be liberally represented.

The yearly meeting of the society of Friends, known as Orthodox, will be held at Damascus, Mahoning county, commencing to-morrow, the 29th inst.

On the 21st inst. the association of scientific men of this country convened at Dubuque, and will continue in session for several days. A variety of questions will be brought up for discussion, such as are appropriate for occasions of this character. Meetings for this purpose have been had annually for several years, and they seem to increase in interest.

Messrs. Editors:—In your last weeks issue you omitted to chronicle a very interesting musical performance, at a late hour on Saturday night, the 16th inst., by a few of the select class of our town. The spirit of music seemed to have taken full possession of these promising boys, as a few of the residents of Main and Prospect, East and Hill streets, can testify. To attempt to enumerate all that was said, sung and done on the occasion would be simply vain, for no adequate idea of the entertainment could be obtained short of being within hearing distance. The programme, no doubt, was intended to be up to the highest standard of first class performers, yet some trifling irregularities certainly crept into the performance, which may not, I admit, detract very materially from its worth, as we know it to have been conducted by very excellent leaders. Now, Mr. Editor, would it not be well in the absence of a mother's guardian care, to command these precocious youth to the tender mercies of the Marshal or the night-watch were we fortunate enough to have such, whose tender sensibilities did not revolt at the idea of laying violent hands on privileged respectability however much they might solo and chorus at an early hour of a Sabbath morning.—Drink it down—Drink it down, and other favorite sentiments musically uttered under the same spiritual influence.

Query, What has become of the nine o'clock ordinance?

A. CITIZEN.

The following is a list of States yet to hold elections prior to November 5th: Vermont, September 3; Maine, September 9; Indiana, October 8; Iowa, October 8; Nebraska, October 8; Ohio, October 8; Pennsylvania, October 8; South Carolina, October 16.

At Greeley meeting at Bloomfield, Scott county, Illinois, on the evening of the 14th inst., the audience shook hands across the bloody chasm by cheering lustily for Jeff Davis. How this work would have thrilled Uncle Horace's sensitive soul if he had been there.

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CINCINNATI, August 26.—The Chronicle's Wheeling, W. Va., special says that thirty-one counties reported up to noon to day give Jacobs 5,298 votes. Twenty-eight counties give thirteen hundred and sixty-seven majority against the constitution. Davis, independent Democrat, is elected to Congress from this district.

In giving its twenty-one reasons for voting for Greeley a Greeleyent paper—an old true blue democrat of the Nasby whisky sort—says in No. 4—"Because Greeley has pledged himself to a course of action in harmony with the principles of the democratic party, and in no other way than by his election can the people hope to see them once more in the ascendant." That's

GOVERNMENTAL SECESSION IN AFRICA.—From the Cape of Good Hope, under date of June 28, we are informed of the continuance, and increase, of the popular agitation having for its object the attainment of a governmental secession which would result in creating an entire separation of the Eastern province from the West. The manner in which the responsible Government bill was passed in the interest of the English royalist class by a majority of one in a full assembly of the Legislature, and then hurried off to Downing street for the signature of Queen Victoria, in the face of the utterance of a strong local protest calling for delay and a general election, affords impetus to the radical movement and supplies a new stimulus to the irritation already existing in the public mind. Port Elizabeth and Graham's Town are deeply moved. A subscription list was opened in Port Elizabeth just previous to the departure of our despatches to collect a fund for defraying the expenses of the city branch of the Eastern Province Separation League. One trading firm gave the sum of five hundred pounds sterling as a contribution of the house, making, with the aid of thirty-five townsmen, the total foot up two thousand three hundred and seventy pounds sterling in one day. This is what may be termed colonial pluck. It affords a substantial premonitory warning of the near approach of the moment when all the colonial offshoots of England will come to stand erect in their manhood for self-rule and the right to manage their own affairs. When that consummation has been accomplished England must become exceedingly shrewd in her manner of dealing with the enfranchised peoples, lest they may undertake to form new alliances and turn their eyes toward a more powerful and grand democratic center than will ever be fixed on the shores of the Thames.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 24.—The fourth day's session of the Scientific Congress was interesting and well attended. Prof. G. W. Hough, director of the Dudley observatory, read a paper on the so-called velocity of the electric current over telegraph wires, suggesting the new theory that the so-called velocity was nothing but mechanical condition, and that there was no such thing as velocity of the electric wave. Prof. Daniel Kirkwood read a paper on binary stars, illustrating his subject by diagrams. J. C. Stearns had a new theory of light, based upon principles of attraction. J. C. Swallow of Missouri, one of the principal movers in the Maine liquor law, read a paper on Good Wine—A Social and National Good. During the reading of this, the audience became excited and turbulent, and was called to order frequently. C. H. Hitchcock of New Hampshire told the story of recent geological discoveries among the White Hills of that state. E. B. Andrews talked upon the origin of limestone in coal measures. Miss J. Swain, of Iowa read an interesting paper on Why we Differ; or Love of Variety. Prof. G. Forshy of New Orleans occupied the whole evening in the reading of an elaborate paper on Phasmes of the Mississippi river. It was principally an appeal to the national government to repair the levees of the Delta.

The band of the British Grenadiers played at a concert in the Royal Albert Hall soon after their return to London, and one of their selections was "The Star-Spangled Banner." The audience rose during the performance of our national air, and one of the smaller London papers makes some weak remarks about the maudlin sentiment of such a demonstration. But Mr. Dan Godfrey, having no doubt pleasant recollections of his recent visit to America, chose a very appropriate way of expressing them, and it seems ungracious to quarrel with the audience because they appreciated and joined to join in the compliment. To Englishmen there is nothing particularly "maudlin" or "gushing" in the action to which we refer. They always rise to hear "God Save the Queen," and ever since old George the Second got upon his royal legs to do honor to Mr. Handel, they have made it a religious duty to stand all through the "Hallelujah" chorus.

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New York, Aug. 26.—A Herald special from Geneva says, the work of the court of arbitration is drawing to a close, all the legal arguments of the council having been submitted to the court and the accountants are engaged in calculating the amount of damages occasioned by the rebel cruisers. When the accountants have completed this duty and certified the totals, the arbitrators will render a court decision made up on the issue whether England is responsible for each cruiser, and if so what sum should she pay in recompence of the American loss.

Among the remarkable mineral discoveries recently made in Utah is that of a bismuth mine, the only real bismuth mine, so far as is known, in the country. It has heretofore been almost exclusively found in Saxony, and its production has been held as a monopoly by the Saxon Government.

A Washington dispatch says that Postmaster Cresswell has decided that if any mail matter required by law to be prepaid shall by any inadvertence reach its destination without being prepaid, double rates shall be charged and collected.

On the 17th inst., at night, a fire broke out at Salem which resulted in the destruction of the Perry stove works. The loss is estimated at about \$10,000, the half covered with insurance. It is said the establishment will be rebuilt immediately.

Our contemporary who does the correspondence at this place for the Canton Big Democrat, says the printers there can spell brick if they are not Dutchmen perhaps they can otherwise it's a little risky.

To Mr. Ed Focke we are indebted for a budget of St. Louis papers. We are pleased to learn that Ed is accumulating property there, and is doing well—the way in which many Massillon boys are getting along in the world.

Still the hot comes. Several days last week the mercury was for days in succession up to 90, and last Friday it rose to 96 in the shade. Showers at intervals did not seem to cool the air any length of time.

A lawsuit in which title to property in this city was the question engaged the attention of the district court, and many of our citizens for days past at Canton. Ex-governor Lee was a prominent attorney for the plaintiff, and Judge Ramsey for the defense—aided by our members of the bar at home—Mr. Folger for plaintiff and Mr. Pease for defendant.

After a hearing by the court the case of Burris and others was left undecided until the 9th of October to which time it adj'd.

Unless the names of towns which used to be in Columbian county have been changed within a few years the papers and writers of that and other counties are constantly making mistakes in this matter. Having lived in that county some fifty years, a large portion of them in Hanover township, we never knew that the village in that township was called anything but Hanover. But now we see that the quiet little place weighs a ton—everybody who writes about it or at the village calls it Hanoverton. The post office used to be called Hanoverton, but the town never until of late. Then there is Damascus, which used to be in Columbian county, but is now in Mahoning. Everybody who writes at the place or about it or the village calls it Damascus. That used to be the name of the post office there, but the old settlers of that vicinity, a large number of whom were the Stanleys, never knew the village by any other name than Damascus—nor did anybody else. Just when these places have been newly christened we have never been able to find out, or if done at all it has been brought about very stly. Yet there is a possibility that the modern names by which they are known were the original ones—Hanover and Damascus—and the familiar names, Hanover and Damascus are but nicknames. Who can tell about this? The public records of Columbian county ought to decide the question.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—Wednesday Ev'ning, Aug. 24th, 1872.

The council met in regular session and was called to order by the president Members present—Messrs. Willenborg, Folger, Oberlin, Altekruse, Gise, and Kirkland.

The reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. Folger, from the committee on claims, to whom was recommissioned the claim of the chief engineer of the fire department, for \$100 for services rendered, submitted a written report recommending the payment of the above claim.

On motion of Mr. Gise the report was accepted.

M. Kirkland moved to amend by striking out the amount, \$100.—Mot. on prevailed.

M. Kirkland then moved to insert \$50 as the amount of compensation to be allowed the chief engineer, which motion also prevailed.

Mr. Folger from the committee on claims, reported an ordinance fixing the salary of the chief engineer of the fire department of the city of Massillon, which received its first reading.

The ordinance to prohibit the building of fires on the streets and other public grounds in the city of Massillon, was on motion, indefinitely postponed.

The mayor presented a report which was informally passed over, together with the reports of the marshal and street commissioners.

The ordinance directing the city solicitor of the city of Massillon to prefer charges against Bennett B. Warner, mayor of the said city of Massillon, accompanied with specifications of misfeasance, malfeasance, nonfeasance in the discharge of his duties as such mayor, was on motion of Mr. Folger taken up and received its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Oberlin was referred to the committee on judiciary.

The following amounts were allowed and orders drawn for the amount:

J. McVean, part payment of loan, \$100.00
J. Stephon, putting fences at lamp posts, 22.00
C. N. Oberlin, expenditures for city, 12.00

On motion of Mr. Oberlin the council adjourned.

Jacob Servis, secretary of the Harrison county fair, informs that it will be held October 2d, 3d, and 4th, at Cadiz.

Last Wednesday as a man was engaged in coupling rats at Crawford's coal mine he had his hand badly mangled, so much so that it was necessary for Dr. Ridener to amputate the thumb.

The German people who so keenly enjoy music are to have a musical entertainment (saengerfest—singing feast) at Wooster on the 29th and 30th insts. Massillon will be represented there by the society of this place. Instrumental as well as vocal music comprises part of the programme. Can't such an entertainment be held here before long?

A county prohibition convention meets at Alliance to day for the purpose of placing temperance candidates in nomination for county offices. We received this notice too late or it would have appeared last week.

BRO H D McGaw of Pennsylvania, an earnest and successful worker in behalf of temperance, has been engaged by the grand lodge of Ohio (I O G T) to lecture in this state until some time in October. He has been at work in the counties east of us, and so far as we can ascertain is making very favorable impressions in favor of the great cause he has so much at heart.

STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Announcement for 1872-73.

The 26th

The following notice may be seen on a blacksmith's shop in Essex: 'No horses shod on Sunday except sickness and death.'

'Albany has four hundred dwelling houses, and two thousand four hundred inhabitants, all standing with their gables ends to the streets.' So it was printed in a school geography not long ago.

'What makes you look so glum, Tom? Because I've just had to endure a trial to my feelings. What on earth was it? Why, I had to tie a pretty girl's bonnet while her mother was looking on.'

A snob once asked a laboring man what part he performed in the great drama of life. 'I mind my own business and pay my way,' was the reply.

To flatter people adroitly one must know three things: what they really are, what they think they are, and what they want other people to think they are.

The Greeley papers are hard to please. When Grant goes away for a little vacation—so he does about once a week—they say he is off neglecting his duties. When he remains in Washington they charge him with being there to run the government in the interests of his family.

Every accusation that the democrats have made against General Grant and his administration, either at Baltimore or elsewhere has been met and refuted by Horace Greeley, in the columns of the New York Tribune.

An Illinois editor sent to another who had refused to exchange with him, a paper bearing this inscription: 'Exchange or go to ——.'

The editor thus addressed replied: 'I will do neither, for I don't want your paper in this world, nor your company in the next.'

A lost cow was lately advertised by the following notice, which was posted on trees and fences near the owner's dwelling: 'Strayed or Stolen—A large red cow, with yellow specks on her left side, and a pair of white specks in her right ear. She is about seven or eight years old, and belongs to a door widow with a short tail. Ten dollars will be given to anybody who will turn her to Newark, June 17, 1860.'

Among our national post-offices are these: Ti Ti Ti. Why not, Pipe Stem, Stony Man, Sal Soda, Shickshinny, Snowshoes, Overalls, Lookout, Last Chance, Back Bone, Marrow Bones, Sordid Horse, Tally Ho, Tired Creek, and Long-a-coming.

Kennedy's Hemlock Ointment. The proprietor has by the assistance of eminent physicians and chemists succeeded in utilizing the medicinal properties contained in the oil, pitch and resin of the hemlock tree, and obtained a valuable preparation to be applied as a salve or plaster for rheumatism, cramp, pain or soreness of the back, chest or stomach, piles, salt rheum, scurvy sores, ulcers, bunions, sore corns, frost bites, chilblains, sore breasts & nipples, ringworms, chafing and skin disease of indolent nature. M. Lester, Agent, Wholesale Botanic druggist, Cleveland.

Duncley & Co's new adhesive metal, \$10 made from 50 cts. Call and examine 12 samples sent, post-paid for 50 cts that retail quick for \$10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Square, N.Y.

\$250 A Month easily made with stencil and key check dies. Secure circular and sample free. S. M. Spencer, Brattleboro, Vt.

Rare Chance for Agents. Agents, we will pay you forty dollars a month in cash, if you will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address F. A. Ells & Co., Charlotte, Mich.

Agents Wanted for Prof. Fowler's Great Work

On manhood, womanhood, and their mutual interrelations; love, its law, power, etc. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address, NATIONAL PUB. CO., Chicago, Ill. Cincinnati, Ohio, or, St. Louis, Mo.

[PSYCHOMANCY, or soul Charming. How either sex fascinates and gains the love and affections of any person they chose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free by mail, for 25cts together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, dream hints to ladies, &c. A queer exciting book 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., publishers Phila.

Dr. Well's Carbolic Tablets. For Coughs, Colds & Hoarseness.

These Tablets present the acid in combination with other efficient remedies, in a popular form, for the cure of all Throat and Lung diseases.

Hoarseness and ulceration of the throat are immediately relieved, and statements are constantly being sent to the proprietor of relief in cases of throat difficulties of years standing.

Caution.—Don't be deceived by worthless imitations. Get only Well's Carbolic Tablets. Price 25cts. a box. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt, N. Y., sole agent for the U.S. Send for circular.

Agents Wanted for Goodspeed's Presidential Campaignbook.

The great work of the year. Prospectus post paid, 57cts. An immense sale guaranteed. Also for my campaign charts and new maps. J. W. GOOD SPEED, Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL. BALTIMORE, MD.

The next annual session of this institution will begin October 1st, 1871, and continue five months. The clinical advantages of the school are unsurpassed. Fees including dissection and hospital tickets, \$25. For catalogues containing full particulars apply to Prof. Chas. W. Chauncer, Dean, Baltimore.

CINCINNATI WESLEYAN COLLEGE, for young Ladies.

Rev. Lucius H. Bigbee, D. D. President. The 31st year will open Sept 18th. This is the first chartered college for young ladies U. S. It is the finest educational structure in the west, and is entirely furnished. There are now about four hundred graduates. The college has seven departments and a large faculty of able and experienced teachers. Charges reasonable. Send to the president at Cincinnati for an illustrated catalogue.

Kennedy's Hemlock Ointment. The proprietor has by the assistance of eminent physicians and chemists succeeded in utilizing the medicinal properties contained in the oil, pitch and resin of the hemlock tree, and obtained a valuable preparation to be applied as a salve or plaster for rheumatism, cramp, pain or soreness of the back, chest or stomach, piles, salt rheum, scurvy sores, ulcers, bunions, sore corns, frost bites, chilblains, sore breasts & nipples, ringworms, chafing and skin disease of indolent nature. M. Lester, Agent, Wholesale Botanic druggist, Cleveland.

W. P. REED, DEALER IN Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, MASSILLON, O.

EVERY LIVERY, PETTER GRIMBLE'S Livery, Sale, and Exchange Stable, East side Mill st, nearly opposite Am Hotel. Good horses and Carriages in readiness at all times and for all parts of the city.

WATCHES & JEWELRY

GEO. YOST. WM. YOST.

YOST & BRO., TANNERS, and dealers in

Hides, Pelts, and Tallow also

Manufacturers of and Dealers in HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS,

FANCY LAP and HORSE BLANKETS, NETS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing SHOE LEATHER,

Erie street, and Canal street, Massillon, Ohio.

Shovel Plow Points at Kelley & Brown's

Second Hand Top AND

OPEN BUGGIES

Constantly for sale at 460-1 F. ERTLE & CO'S.

MYERS & WILLISON,

AT THEIR STEAM WORKS

Are fitted up for the manufacture of

FINE JEWELRY,

SOLID SILVER WARE, GOLD CHAINS, THIMBLES, SPECTACLES,

Table and Pocket Cutlery.

CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS,

to which additions will be made almost daily during the Spring months.

The attention of old customers and new ones is respectively called to the above.

Don't forget the old stand next door to the Postoffice, American Block.

Watches and Jewelry Repaired and War-

44-1st

TO CONSUMPTIVE.

The adviser, having been permanently cured of that disease consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, 131 Penn st, Williamsburg, NY 439-1st

JAMES B. ESTEP.

Take it, take it on, and keep a taking it;

reduce the dose so that it acts as a gentle laxative, and continue it on regularly. It is a tonic, and will strengthen you. It took a long time to confirm your disease and you won't get well in a day. Simon's Liver Tonic, or persisted in, will cure the most stubborn liver disease. There is no disease about it.

A Delightful Surprise.—Ladies whose faces are blighted by superficial discolourations, and who have resolved to try Dr. Pierce's Magnolia as a remedy, have no idea of the wonderful surprise they will receive from their doctor after a few applications of that brilliant purifier of the complexion. It is celebrated throughout the country, that they will scream with rapture on meeting the stranger, whether the blushing cheek, the rosy lip, or an unnatural pallor, is found restored under the tonic operation of this wonderful agent. To say that blushing discolour, does not, however, convey any idea of the effect produced by the celebrated beautifier. The unsightly face, whether diffused over the whole countenance or in spots, or patches, replaced by a uniform pearly bloom, to which no description can do justice.

Great Closing Out Sale!

The undersigned contemplating a change of base, will offer his entire stock of Dry Goods at prices actually below cost, for a term commencing Saturday, April 13th. Positive bargains may be had in all grades of

DRESS FABRICS, SHAWLS,

HOISIERY, FLANNELS AND CROCKERY

Together with the various textile and kindred stock attaching to a general dr. goods establishment. An early examination is invited, without involving an obligation to purchase. [Signed] JAMES B. ESTEP.

900,000 ACRES

Excellent Farming and Splendid

MICHIGAN PINE LANDS for sale,

On which are One Thousand Millions of

Pine timber, and Inexhaustable quanti-

ties of Maple, Beech, Elm, Ash,

The grant of lands to the Grand Rapids

and Indiana Railroad Co., to build their

road from Ft. Wayne, Ind., to Traverse Bay

and Mackanaw, Mich., comprising in its

farming lands every variety of soil, from the

rich clay loam, to the light sandy, and they

are found in that section of Michigan, north

of the city of Grand Rapids, and contiguous

to the great fruit belt on the eastern shores

of Lake Michigan, now being rapidly de-

veloped by railroad and other enterprises.

The Pine Lands are situated on the Mus-

kegon, Manistee, Petoskey, White,

Pine, Tamarack, Flat and Rouge Rivers, and

lying twenty miles on either side of the sur-

veyed road, and are in the heart of the Pine section, from which Chicago is

so largely supplied.

Farming Lands are sold to actual settlers,

on credit, one quarter down, balance in yearly

payments, interest 7 per cent.

Persons desirous of locations for farms will on ap-

plication at the office, in Grand Rapids, be

furnished with tickets over the road, entitling

them to return fares, in the event of ou-

pling any of the company's farming

land.

For information about lands, prices, location

etc., address W. M. HOWARD,

441-1st Land Commissioner,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Title perfect.

BUY YOUR

FURNITURE

OF THE

MANUFACTURERS.

We have as Complete a

Factory as there is in

the Country.

OUR GOODS COST US

FROM 20 TO 30 PER

Cent. LESS THAN

THEY DO ANY

DEALERS;

Therefore we can sell at Lower

Prices.

HART & MALONE.

103, 105 and 107, Water street.

Factory, 30, 32 & 34 St Clair st,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

January 23-441 ly

REASONS WHY

PERRY DAVIS,

PAIN-KILLER

IS THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE!

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st Pain killer is the most certain Chole-

cure that medical science has pro-

duced.

2nd Pain killer as a Diarrhoea and Dys-

terity remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd Pain killer will cure cramps or pains

in any part of the system. A single dose usually effects a cure.

4th Pain killer will cure dyspepsia and

indigestion, if used according to direc-

tions.

5th Pain killer is an almost never fail-

ing cure for sudden colds, coughs, &c.

6th Pain-Killer has proved a sovereign

remedy for fever and ague, and chill

fever; it has cured the most obstinate

cases.

7th Pain-Killer as a liniment is unequalled

for frost Bites, chilblains, burns,

bruises, cuts, sprains, &c.